

AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

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AUSTRIAN TREATY TALKS ADJOURNED UNTIL APRIL 25th. The Austrian Treaty Conference which reopened in London on February 9th adjourned for two weeks over the Easter holidays on April 8th after forty-two consecutive sessions (152 meetings since January 1947). The talks will be resumed on April 25th. Before adjourning, the United States, British and French Deputies announced that their respective Governments would make no claims to German assets in the Western zones. The statement was made in reply to a question from Soviet Deputy Georgi N. Zarubin whose Government has been insisting on a "lump sum" payment of 150 million dollars in lieu of German assets, in addition to extensive Austrian oil properties. On hearing the Western statement, Mr. Zarubin asked if such German assets would be transferred from German ownership to that of the Austrian Government. British Deputy James A. Marjoribanks assured Mr. Zarubin that such was indeed the Western Powers' policy. U.S. Deputy Samuel Reber pointed out that for some time already the United States Government had placed former German properties in its zone under Austrian trusteeship.

A few days before the adjournment, French Deputy Marcel Berthelot offered to strike from the treaty draft three French-sponsored articles that would have barred Austria from making certain types of military equipment, engaging in military research or stockpiling materials of potential military value. The French Deputy said that other articles in the treaty already offered sufficient guarantees that Austria would never again be rearmed by Germany and that he hoped his offer might lead to wider four-power agreement on other treaty articles still under dispute.

United States Deputy Samuel Reber and several members of his staff intend to take advantage of the Easter recess to visit General Geoffrey Keyes, the U.S. High Commissioner in Austria. Foreign Minister Dr. Karl Gruber had already returned to Vienna on April 8th.

AUSTRIA'S D.P. PROBLEM. Chancellor Leopold Figl has been informed by the High Commissioners of the three Western Occupation Powers that Austria must continue to defray local schilling expenses of maintaining camps in that country for displaced persons.

In conference with Lieut. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, United States High Commissioner, the Chancellor and his Socialist colleague, Vice Chancellor Dr. Adolf Schaerf, had urged that the Government be relieved from this burden. They said that although they would receive from the International Refugee Organization only \$2,500,000 this year for care of the displaced persons, they would have spent 80,000,000 schillings (\$8,000,000 at the official rate) in the first four months.

The Austrian officials complained that they had no voice in the administration of the camps for which they were expected to pay and contended that they could run them more cheaply than the IRO does. They said that the presence of the displaced persons got them into constant trouble with their neighbors and added that obviously the problem would not end next year with resettlement as the IRO had promised, since the stream of fugitives from Eastern European countries continued and would continue.

In an interview with the Vienna correspondent of "Overseas News Agency" Mr. Oskar Helmer, Minister of the Interior, demanded that those DP groups which represented a danger to Austria's national security and were a source political embarrassment to her Government be resettled elsewhere as speedily as possible. This group which comprises about 100,000 refugees includes former Ustachies, former members of the Vlassov Army and most Ukrainians. Austria does not want to exert pressure on these people, and she cannot do so, but if they do not wish to return to their native land they must at least leave Austria, because their presence constitutes a heavy political burden for his small country, the Minister declared. In the second group of DP's, that of the so-called "Volksdeutsche", there are a great many refugees who are hard-working, but the Austrian labor market is in no position to absorb even a substantial portion of them. It can only open the door to a fraction of such refugees. The remainder would sooner or later have to leave, not as isolated individu-

als however, but in family groups, because even with the very best of intentions, Austria could not become an old-age asylum. (Minister Helmer, in this last remark, was referring to the fact that the various foreign DP Immigration Missions in Austria generally select only young workers, leaving behind in Austria the rest of their families, especially the old and sick.)

But the greatest problem, Minister Helmer continued, was the equally large number of political refugees who streamed into Austria from the various neighboring states to the East. Because of humanitarian considerations, Austria had not turned these human beings back at the border and she would continue not to do so. Although it would continue to accept them, the little country could not carry forever the financial loads connected with this policy and therefore, Minister Helmer concluded, emigration possibilities must also be found for this group.

Determined to protect its labor market if it cannot shield its finances from the effects of this problem, the Austrian Government announced on April 12 that foreigners and stateless persons could in the future be employed only with official permission. Five Months' grace will be allowed foreigners already employed and foreign farm workers can be kept on as long as they stay in their present jobs.

BOTH RUSSIANS AND AMERICANS PROHIBIT FREE RADIO BROADCASTS IN AUSTRIA.

Russian control and censorship of the Vienna radio station "RAVAG" is becoming increasingly rigid, according to a recent statement by Socialist city councillor Thaller who is also a member of the Vienna Advisory Committee on Radio. The Viennese official stated that more than 17 broadcast hours per week, during peak listening periods, were being devoted exclusively to Russian propaganda broadcasts. He declared that a violent radio war was being waged between the Russians and Americans at the expense of the Austrian radio audience and that the population of Vienna was being forced to listen to all kinds of propaganda broadcasts. Austrian broadcasts were being increasingly cut and censored. Whereas the British and French occupation authorities had, to a large extent, turned the stations in their zones over to Austrian control, neither the Russians nor the Americans had followed suit. The latter have however declared their willingness to release the stations in their zone and turn them over to Austrian management as soon as the Russians agree to do likewise with the stations in their zone. City councillor Thaller concluded by saying that without real freedom and independence, there could be no independent broadcasting either.

FIRST YEAR OF MARSHALL PLAN AID TO AUSTRIA CELEBRATED.

Federal Chancellor Leopold Figl and Vice-Chancellor Adolf Schaerf stressed the importance of the Marshall Plan for Austria in a radio program on the Red-White-Red network's Vienna outlet commemorating the end of the first year since the plan was put into effect in Austria. Chancellor Figl pointed to the Plan's beneficial effect on the nation's increased nutritional standards and its intensified industrial production. He declared that Austria would as heretofore, continue making her utmost contribution to her own reconstruction and thereby strengthen Europe's overall economy.

Vice-Chancellor Schaerf particularly stressed in his speech that the European Recovery Program was the best evidence that, despite all the untoward events of our times, the spirit of humanity, progress and social responsibility to mankind was asserting itself with full vigor.

VISA REQUIREMENTS BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND ITALY LIFTED.

Visa restrictions between Austria and Italy will be mutually lifted after June 1st, according to an agreement signed by representatives of both countries in Rome on March 24th. After the agreed date, Austrian and Italian nationals may freely cross the common border between the two countries without any special entry visa. This is the first such agreement for the elimination of visa requirements Austria has signed since the war. It will promote and greatly facilitate tourism between the two countries, which is an especially important factor for Austria because the Italians represent the largest single group of foreign tourists visiting the country each year.

AUSTRIA INVITED TO EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE. Austria has been invited to attend the European Economic Conference to be opened on April 20th of this year in London at Church House. The invitation was extended by the "Mouvement Européen" whose honorary presidents

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are Winston Churchill, Léon Blum, Alcide de Gasperi and Paul Henri Spaak.

PRESIDENT OF AUSTRIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN LONDON. Julius Raab, majority leader of Parliament and President of the Austrian Federal Chamber of Commerce, visited England at the end of March at the invitation of the British Chamber of Commerce. The Vienna "Presse" reported that in London, Mr. Raab gave a lecture in which he presented an overall picture of Austria's reconstruction achievements and stressed the role played by free enterprise in making these achievements possible. The paper quoted Mr. Raab as having declared that these achievements had shown that no amount of Government measures could replace the diligence and ability of the businessman. He declared that progress in Austria had to a large extent been achieved thanks to the enlightenment and political maturity of the Austrian people, including her workers who are conscious of their responsibility and who, together with the healthy and stable middle class, have proven themselves the best guarantors of Austria's peaceful development and defenders of human liberty. After Mr. Julius Raab's lecture, the President of the London Chamber of Commerce, Sir Frank Newsome-Smith, declared that England must support Austria with the utmost intensity.

President Raab also held talks with various members of the British Government and with former Foreign Minister Anthony Eden. He discussed the possibilities of an Anglo-Austrian trade treaty, which is scheduled to be concluded in May or June.

AUSTRIA ALLOTTED 300,000 TONS OF WHEAT PER YEAR. Austria has been allotted 300,000 tons of wheat per year under the new World Wheat Convention. The twelve European wheat-importing countries have committed themselves to purchase 8,796,148 tons per year.

ECA APPROVES TWO AUSTRIAN PROJECTS. Two new projects in Austria, a slabbing and blooming mill at Linz, and a hot strip mill at the same location, were approved by ECA involving a total of \$1,668,000 of ECA funds. The slabbing mill calls for \$548,000 to be obligated prior to June 30 and \$2,800,000 for long-range ECA approval. The hot strip steel mill calls for \$1,120,000 to be committed prior to June 30 and \$7,900,000 on a long-range basis.

Rolling mill construction is being done by the Mesta Machine Co., Pittsburgh, with some Westinghouse subcontracts, and other equipment is being provided by Continental Foundry and Machine Co., Pittsburgh.

The United Austrian Iron and Steel Works at Linz is a fully-integrated operation from the manufacture of pig iron to finished steel. Basis of the steel works at Linz are the iron ore mines, 50 miles away which provide ore of a high manganese and a low phosphoric content. Coal supplies for the coke batteries come principally by river barges from the Ruhr River, via the Rhine, Main and Danube. A hydroelectric plant in nearby Ternberg supplements the steel works' own modern caloric power station.

FOUR-YEAR PLAN FOR THE REHABILITATION OF AUSTRIA'S AGRICULTURE. The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has mapped out a detailed four-year program for the rehabilitation of Austrian agriculture. The program has been drawn up within the framework of Marshall Plan shipments and aims at attaining or surpassing the pre-war production levels of the most important agricultural items by 1952.

The program calls for raising the total arable land area from 1,744,000 hectares (1 hectare equals 2.47 acres) (1948) to 2,013,000 hectares (1952) at the expense of meadows and pastures and by the cultivation of heretofore untilled tracts of land. In 1948, the cultivated wheat area amounted to 203,000 hectares; it is to be increased to 250,000 hectares by 1952 with an attendant rise in unit yield from 1220 kgs per hectare to 1800 kgs per hectare in 1952. The yield per hectare before the war had been 1670 kgs. This means that the total wheat output will augment from 247,000 tons per year (1948) to 450,000 tons by 1952 (as compared to 417,000 tons in the last year before the war), that is to say an increase of 82%. The cultivated rye area is to be enlarged from 239,000 hectares, in the past year, to 320,000 hectares in 1952. Here too, the per hectare yield will be raised from 1180 kgs to 1650 kgs, bringing the total rye yield to 528,000 tons per year in 1952 as compared to last year's total output of 281,000 tons.

The 374,000 hectares devoted to raising fodder grain (barley, corn, oats) in 1948 will be expanded to 499,000 hectares by 1952,

raising the per hectare yield from 1180 kgs to 1880 kgs, and, consequently, the total yearly crop from 441,000 tons to 937,000 tons. The 175,000 hectares earmarked for the cultivation of potatoes in 1948 will be augmented to 205,000 hectares by 1952 with the unit yield jumping from 12,760 kgs to 15,000 kgs. The resulting total crop will be 3,075,000 tons per year as compared to 2,228,000 tons in 1948 and 2,844,000 tons in 1938.

The sugar beet area will be almost doubled, according to the four-year program: from 22,000 hectares to the pre-war figure of 42,000 hectares with a corresponding increase in per hectare yield from 16,300 kgs to 26,500 kgs. The total yearly crop is expected to more than treble, from 362,000 tons to 1,113,000 tons.

The long term program calls for an increase in milk production from 1,248,000 tons per year (1948) to 2,139,000 tons by 1952.

Livestock is also to be brought back to its pre-war importance. Cattle will be increased from 2,107,000 heads (1948) to 2,400,000 heads by 1952, and the number of hogs from 1,615,000 to 2,600,000. Poultry stock will be more than doubled, from about 4 million fowl to 8,5 million, whereas the number of horses and sheep will be somewhat reduced to economize on fodder.

The long range agrarian program will require an outlay of 4,9 billion schillings, of which 3,1 billions will be financed by agriculture itself and the balance from public funds and ERP counterpart funds. The four-year plan envisages imports amounting to only 285 million schillings to be paid for by available foreign currency or Marshall Plan funds since a major portion of the investments and operations contemplated will be undertaken with native products and labor which, in turn, will have a beneficial effect on the country's industry and economy.

AUSTRIAN FOOD RATIONING TO BE RELAXED. As a result of negotiations now going on, the following foodstuffs will come off the ration after April 30th of this year: potatoes, oatmeal, maize, farina, legumes, barley and coffee. Fruit, vegetables and chocolate will also be free. The weekly allocations of such basic foods as flour, bread, milk, fats sugar and meat, which continue to be rationed, will not be altered, but these rations, which previously could only be purchased when their availability was announced to the public, will be regularly obtainable from now on.

THE PRODUCTION PROGRAM OF THE STEYR WORKS. The "Steyr-Daimler-Puch A.G.", more often referred to as the Steyr Works, is one of Europe's largest and most diversified enterprises in the field of vehicle and motor production. Since 1945 its five plants at Graz, Steyr and Muenichholz have intensified production to such an extent that almost all of the company's lines are back to pre-war output levels. In some lines -- trucks, tractors and ball bearings, for example -- pre-war production records have even been surpassed. Last year, for instance, the Steyr plants turned out 100,000 bicycles -- 30,000 more than in 1937. Motorcycles are being manufactured in two types: the Puch 125 light-weight motorcycle and the heavier ultra-modern 250 TF type. Last year, Steyr also produced 4000 two-cylinder Diesel tractors and, at the beginning of this year, it even upped its output in this line to 20 machines per day. Delivery contracts for the export of more than 1500 tractors have recently been signed with Italy, Sweden, Poland and Rumania. Last fall, mass production of the new 3,5 ton Steyr Diesel truck also got under way, with monthly production figures today already up to 150 machines. Mass production has also begun on the 49 Steyr Diesel bus. The construction of the Steyr Diesel motor is such that its most important component parts can be used in each of the different types of motors (1, 2, 4, and 6-cylinder engines). This interchangeability of vital parts has made available a sort of "Diesel family" which covers a power performance of between 15 and 120 European HP and, because of the uniformity of main parts, has the added advantages of allowing for rational production methods and facilitating the acquisition of replacement parts.

In the passenger car line, assembly production of 2000 Fiat-Steyr passenger cars has begun, in accordance with the agreement between Steyr and Fiat (Turin, Italy). This assembling work is regarded as a preliminary operation leading to a resumption of production on the company's own passenger vehicle. Before the war, Steyr had been one of the Continent's most active passenger car manufacturers; but production on its own models has not yet become possible because of technical difficulties and a shortage of raw mate-

rials.

The company's production of ball bearings has made tremendous strides: at the start of 1946, only 7500 ball bearings were turned out per month, whereas today this output has soared to 320,000 a month, and by the end of the year, it will be intensified to 400,000 per month. At the present time, about 60% of this production is being exported.

INCREASE IN AUSTRIAN REFINED SHEET STEEL PRODUCTION. The largest Austrian plant for the production of refined sheet steel, the "Boehler Werke" in Kapfenberg, Styria, has now reached a monthly output of more than 600 tons of refined sheet steel. Part of this production is exported abroad, the remainder being used for the country's domestic industry. In 1945, the Kapfenberg area had been occupied by the Russians for a few months before it was incorporated into the British occupation zone, and during that time, the Russians had dismantled the plant's highly-modern sheet rolling installations. The mill had to be rebuilt from scratch, but with the help of the Austrian machine industry, the "Boehlerwerk" managed to reach its peacetime production levels by the beginning of 1947 and even to surpass them in some lines.

NEW MAGNESITE FURNACE IN THE TYROL. A new magnesite production furnace with a yearly capacity of 3000 tons has been placed into operation in Tux in the Zillertal by the "Alpenlaendischen Bergbau GmbH" Magnesite Works. The new furnace is expected to increase considerably the output of this magnesite production plant, the only one in the Tyrol. Austria's main magnesite plants are located at Veitsch in Styria and Radentheim in Carinthia. In 1948, the country's total crude magnesite production, most of which is exported because it is one of the most important sources of foreign exchange, amounted to 405,000 tons. Furthermore, 127,000 tons of sintering magnesite and 51,000 of calcined magnesite as well as 91,000 tons of magnesite lamina were also produced during the past year. Magnesite exports amounted to a value of 38,000,000 schillings.

3.6 MILLION USED AUSTRIA'S CABLE RAILWAYS IN 1948. Austria's 16 cable railways far surpassed their last pre-war record (1937) by carrying 3,623,604 passengers during 1948. The longest cable railway in Austria is the Patscherkofel line near Innsbruck with a length of almost two and a half miles. Second longest is the Zugspitze-line which is slightly over two miles long. Heaviest passenger traffic was recorded by the Hungerburg line near Innsbruck with about 65,000 passengers per month as compared to the 17,000 passengers which travelled on the line during the average month of 1937. Today, two new cable railways are in process of construction in Austria: the line near Bad Gastein and the one on the Dachstein, near Hallstadt. The latter will be one of the most daring cable railway constructions ever attempted. Its first stretch (about one and a half miles) up to the midway station is scheduled for completion this year and will be opened to the public next spring. The second half of the line will lead to close proximity of the famous Dachstein glacier.

TWO NEW ALPINE ROADS TO BE BUILT IN AUSTRIA. A new Alpine mountain road on the model of the "Grossglocknerstrasse" which connects the states of Salzburg and Carinthia and which, rising to a height of 9184 feet, affords the tourist a view of the 12,464 feet Grossglockner glacier, is scheduled for construction to span the Gerlos Pass between the Tyrol and Salzburg. The present road over this pass which represents the shortest distance between the Tyrol and the Eastern parts of Austria is inaccessible to automobiles, with the exception of sport cars, and will therefore have to be expanded. Z. Wallack, the engineer who constructed the Grossglockner road, has now started work on the Gerlos road. The latter will start at Zell am See, run along the Salzach Valley (Pinzgau) up to Krimml, and then over the 5343 feet Gerlos Pass by means of tunnels and bridges. From there the road will wind its way down to the Ziller Valley to join the existing road at Strass im Innthal. The sixty-seven mile road is scheduled for completion by the fall of 1952.

The second new Alpine road will serve as a further connection between the states of Tyrol and Vorarlberg across the Bregenz Forest. Part of this road is already finished and work on the tunnels is well under way. The remaining construction work which will be continued this spring will cost 20 million schillings. The road will lead to the Hochtann Mountain at a height of 5641 feet.

AUSTRIA'S WINTER TOURIST SEASON A SUCCESS. On the basis of as yet incomplete figures on the 1948/1949 winter tourist season, it is apparent that the number of foreign visitors to Austria's winter sport resorts has increased ten to fifteen times over last year's attendance. Between December 15, 1947 and May 31, 1948, 11,046 night accommodations were rented by foreign tourists and paid for in hard currency; between December 1, 1948 and the end of February 1949, such accommodations already totaled 104,142. Since the months of March and April represent the height of the winter season in the high altitude skiing areas, this latter figure will undoubtedly be considerably increased. Foreign currency receipts are also many times greater than in the previous year when they amounted to 11,310,032 schillings. But exact figures will be available only at the end of the season.

ONE THIRD OF SALZBURG HOTEL BEDS STILL UNDER U.S. REQUISITION. One third of the hotel beds available in Salzburg are still requisitioned by American occupation authorities, according to a question raised in the Austrian Parliament by Socialist Party members. These hotel accommodations are especially important in Salzburg because of the influx of tourists expected for the Music Festival. Of a total of 3200 guest beds, 1153 are presently unavailable to tourists because they are still under requisition. Furthermore, most of these are located in the Festival City's largest and best hotels. These requisitioned hotel accommodations are not being used to capacity now. In addition, American authorities continue to occupy a series of famous cafés and restaurants.

MOUNTAIN WEATHER STATION SUPPLIED FROM THE AIR. Austria's highest weather station, the observatory on the Sonnblick (state of Salzburg) which is situated at more than 10,000 feet, barely below the peak of this famous mountain, had to be supplied from the air during the past few weeks because an unrelenting snowstorm had made all deliveries by cable car impossible. The fuel supply for the cable railway was almost exhausted and could not be replaced because of the bad weather. An American plane made four daring flights to drop the necessary supplies for the observatory's continued operation on a glacier close to the station, while keeping in touch with the mountain post solely by means of radio because of the bad weather.

VIENNA'S PARKS AGAIN IN PEACETIME CONDITION. Before the war, the City of Vienna maintained 861 public parks. Three hundred of these were rendered unusable by the war and the remainder were barely accessible because many thousand tons of rubble from destroyed buildings were dumped in them. During the past three years the city succeeded in clearing nearly all parks and re-establishing them in good condition. The city's famous parks such as the "Stadtpark", the "Votivpark", the "Rathauspark", the "Volks Garten", the "Schweizer Garten", the "Schoenbrunner Park" and the "Prater", are again resplendent in their old beauty. Even the 13,000 park benches, 7000 of which had "disappeared" during the war, are again being restored. Last year the Netherlands donated to the City of Vienna 40,000 tulip bulbs which were immediately planted and will bloom in the parks this year. The 1949 municipal budget of Vienna has set aside 5.5 million schillings for the care and maintenance of the city's parks. A major portion of this money will be used for the flower beds at the "Suedbahnhof" and the "Ostbahnhof" and to cover the expense of reconditioning the "Arenbergpark". One of the most noteworthy features of Vienna's gardens are the orchid beds on the "Hohen Warte"; their 5000 orchids represent the largest orchid beds in Europe.

INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE SHOW IN VIENNA. This year's International Automobile Exposition will be held in Vienna from May 8th to the 15th at the "Rotundengelaende" of the Vienna Fair. The automotive displays will include both foreign and domestic passenger cars, trucks, motorcycles, bicycles, tires and automobile accessories.

1949 INTERNATIONAL MUSIC FESTIVAL IN VIENNA. This year's "International Music Festival" will be held in Vienna in June. It will be devoted to the performance of modern music. The Vienna Symphony and the Choir of the Vienna Academy of Vocal Music will be conducted by Josef Krips, Erich Kleiber, Karl Boehm, Paul Sacher and Guido Cantelli. Dr. Reinhold Schmidt will direct the Vienna Chamber Choir and Franz Litschauer the Chamber Orchestra of the "Konzerthausgesellschaft". Various compositions will be performed for the first time during the Festival. Worthy of mention among these are the "A capella

The first of these is the fact that the...
The second is the fact that the...
The third is the fact that the...

The fourth is the fact that the...
The fifth is the fact that the...
The sixth is the fact that the...

The seventh is the fact that the...
The eighth is the fact that the...
The ninth is the fact that the...

The tenth is the fact that the...
The eleventh is the fact that the...
The twelfth is the fact that the...
The thirteenth is the fact that the...
The fourteenth is the fact that the...
The fifteenth is the fact that the...
The sixteenth is the fact that the...
The seventeenth is the fact that the...
The eighteenth is the fact that the...
The nineteenth is the fact that the...
The twentieth is the fact that the...

The twenty-first is the fact that the...
The twenty-second is the fact that the...
The twenty-third is the fact that the...

The twenty-fourth is the fact that the...
The twenty-fifth is the fact that the...
The twenty-sixth is the fact that the...
The twenty-seventh is the fact that the...
The twenty-eighth is the fact that the...
The twenty-ninth is the fact that the...
The thirtieth is the fact that the...

motets" by J.N. David, Karl Schiske's "Second Symphony", Paul Hindemith's "Septet" for wind instruments, Theodor Berger's "Ballad for Orchestra", Boris Blacher's "Grand Inquisitor" and Frank Martin's "Ballad for Piano and Orchestra". In addition, works by Josef Marx, Stravinsky and Prokofiev will also be played. The soloists will include such well-known artists as Wolfgang Schneiderhahn, Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli, Pierre Fournier and Marian Anderson. Harald Kreutzberg will present a dance evening and a number of foreign ensembles, including the Parisian Calvet Quartet, will also participate.

GOETHE EXHIBITION AT THE AUSTRIAN NATIONAL LIBRARY. A large representative Goethe exhibition will be opened at the end of May in the Grand Exhibition Hall of the Austrian National Library in Vienna, at the suggestion of the Austrian Ministry of Education, on the occasion of the 200th Anniversary of Goethe's birth. The objects to be displayed have been borrowed from various Austrian collections, archives and museums. The exhibition will last until the end of October and will include manuscripts, drawings, first editions, bibliophile rarities, portraits and paintings. Visitors will also have an opportunity to gain an insight into Goethe's scholarly work in the natural sciences.

AUSTRIAN ART EXHIBITION IN LONDON'S TATE GALLERY. The collection of Austrian art masterpieces now touring the leading museums of Europe's capital cities will be exhibited in the London Tate Gallery between May 12th and August 7th this year, according to a statement released by the "Arts Council of Great Britain" on March 20th. The collection consists primarily of masterpieces from the Vienna History of Art Museum and comprises 180 famous paintings, sculptures, Renaissance bronzes, manuscripts, tapestries and pieces of goldwork. The traveling exhibition was greeted with great success during the past years in Paris, Zurich, Brussels, The Hague, Stockholm and Copenhagen.

ST. MATTHEW'S PASSION FILM TO OPEN AT SALZBURG FESTIVAL. The new Viennese music film "The St. Matthew's Passion", which is now being produced by Ernst Marischka in Vienna, is scheduled to have its world premiere in Salzburg in August, on the occasion of this year's Music Festival. Herbert Karajan is in charge of the picture's musical direction.

HOUSES WHERE HAYDN AND LISZT WERE BORN TO BE PRESERVED AS MUSEUMS. The Provincial Government of the Austrian province of Burgenland has decided to purchase from their present owners the houses where the world-famous composers Joseph Haydn and Franz Liszt were born. These houses which are located in the villages of Rohrau and Raiding respectively will be converted into museums in memory of the two composers.

THE 1949 SALZBURG CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL. The 1949 Salzburg Summer School which is being organized by the "Katholisches Universitaetswerk Salzburg" will be open from August 1st to the 21st. The lectures and seminars are to be held in the Salzburg "Residenz". Applications for attendance must be filed by July 10th at the latest, and should be addressed to the Secretary of the Salzburg Summer School ("Sekr. der Salzburger Hochschulwochen"), Kapitelplatz 2/III, Salzburg. Following the Summer School there will be a special medical convention from August 21st to the 29th.

The central theme of the Catholic Summer School will be: "The Church: Yesterday, Today and in Eternity". The principal lecturers will be P. Prior Notker Wuermseer, of Schaeftlarn, who will speak on "The Church as Natural Postulate"; Prof. P. Hugo Lang, of Munich on "The Church as Basic Sacrament"; Prof. P. Hugo Rahner, of Innsbruck on "The Mysteries of Salvation"; Prof. Endre Ivanka of Graz on "The Universality of Salvation: Rome and the Orient"; Prof. Otto Karrer of Lucerne on "The Attitude of Catholicism toward the other Christian Faiths"; Prof. Martin of Munich on "The Church and the Christian Social Structure"; Prof. Dietrich Hildebrand of New York on "The Church as Guardian of the Rights of Man"; Dr. Eugen Kogon of Frankfurt/Main on "The Building of a New Society from the Christian Spirit"; Prof. Oswald of Fribourg (Switzerland) on "The Church as Temporal Authority"; Prof. Erik Peterson of Rome on "The Ancient Foundations of Christian Culture"; Prof. Alois Dempf of Vienna on "The Christian's Attitude toward Modern Science"; and Prof. P. Urs Balthasar, of Basel on "Religious Poetry as an Artistic Expression".

Readers of this bulletin who desire additional information on

Austrian Summer Schools are reminded of the special issue on this subject which is available upon request at the Austrian Information Department, 509 Fifth Ave. New York, N.Y.

45 AUSTRIAN WORKERS TO VISIT AMERICA UNDER E.C.A. PROGRAM. Forty-five Austrian workers will visit the United States under the auspices of the European Recovery Program this spring to acquaint themselves with American production methods and the way of life of their American labor colleagues. The workers will come from various Austrian industries and will stay in different industrial centers. Wherever possible, automobile workers will go to Detroit, miners to Pittsburgh, etc. The Austrian workers will live with American workers' families and will have the opportunity of making a relatively thorough study of American production methods.

AUSTRIAN LABOR LEADER TO VISIT HERE. The Secretary of the Austrian Metal Workers Union Dominik Hummel will arrive in the United States shortly to attend the International Metal Workers Convention which is scheduled to start in Washington, D.C. on April 20th.

50 AUSTRIAN STUDENTS TO COME HERE FOR YEAR. Fifty Austrian students have been invited to study in the United States during the 1949-1950 school year, according to a report by the Institute of International Education in New York. The invitation has been extended as part of the student exchange program sponsored by the U.S. Government.

AIR SERVICE TO AUSTRIA. Vienna and Austria are now being serviced by six international air lines with regularly-scheduled flights. Regular air transport between Vienna, Innsbruck and Salzburg is scheduled to go into effect early this summer.

The following is a list of present air schedules:

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS: Daily service Vienna - London - New York. (Three times weekly via Prague, Frankfurt and Brussels; four times a week via Munich).

Departure from Vienna: 8.30 a.m.	Arrival in New York: 6.40 a.m. (next day)
Departure from New York: 4.00 p.m.	Arrival in Vienna: 6.15 p.m. (next day)

BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS: Daily service (except Monday) Vienna-London, via Zurich.

Departure from Vienna: 8.25 a.m. - Zurich: 10.50 a.m. - London: 2.50 p.m.
Departure from London: 12.24 p.m. - Zurich: 4.00 p.m. - Vienna: 6.20 p.m.

MERCURE (French) AIRWAYS: Twice weekly service Vienna - Paris (Tuesday and Saturdays: Vienna-Paris; Mondays and Fridays: Paris-Vienna)

Departure from Vienna: 9.20 a.m.	Arrival in Paris: 2.20 p.m.
Departure from Paris: 10.30 a.m.	Arrival in Vienna: 3.30 p.m.

SISA (Italian) AIRWAYS: Twice weekly service Milan - Vienna, via Venice and Trieste (Tuesdays and Saturdays: Vienna-Milan; Mondays and Fridays: Milan-Vienna)

Departure from Vienna: 11 a.m. Venice: 2.00 p.m. - Milan: 3.30 p.m.
Departure from Milan: 9 a.m. Venice: 10.30 a.m. - Vienna: 1.30 p.m.

SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM: Twice weekly service Oslo - Vienna, via Copenhagen, Stuttgart or Prague (Tuesdays and Saturdays: Oslo-Vienna; Wednesdays and Sundays: Vienna - Oslo). In addition, once weekly Vienna - Rome (Vienna - Rome on Saturdays; Rome - Vienna on Sundays. The Vienna-Rome flight takes 5 hours 20 min. (Schedule still to be announced).

Departure from Vienna: 9.45 a.m.	-Copenhagen: 2.45 p.m.	-Oslo: 10.45 p.m.
Departure from Oslo: 6.00 a.m.	-Copenhagen: 1.00 p.m.	-Vienna: 6.00 p.m.

ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES "KILM": Once weekly service Vienna-Amsterdam. (Mondays: Amsterdam-Vienna; Tuesdays: Vienna-Amsterdam)

Departure from Vienna: 9.15 a.m.	Arrival in Amsterdam: 3.55 p.m.
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DEADLINE FOR PROPERTY DECLARATION. Declarations of Austrian property, by individuals residing abroad or non-Austrian firms, for purposes of the single property assessment (einmalige Vermoögensabgabe), must reach the "Finanzamt" (Finance Department), Singerstrasse 17, Vienna I., on or before June 30th, 1949, and should therefore be mailed in good time. This deadline is final and will not be extended again.

